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GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-The Midnight Alarm. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Mulligun Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Rip Van Winkie. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:30-Ca HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-Concert

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BACK NUMBERS.-For Back Numbers of the Daily and Sunday papers, more than a week old, an extra price is charged, on account of the cost of storage.

New-Bork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Khedive of Egypt yielded to the English demand for the dismissal of his new Min istry, and promised to appoint Riaz Pacha President of the Conneil. M. Stephane, a clerk of Baron Reinach's partner, testified before the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry: M. Rau, the Advocate-General, concluded his speech against the accused I anama directors --- Dr. Lieber spoke before the Reichstag Committee against the German Army bill. - The Socialists held disorderly meetings in Berlin. === Extremely severe weather prevailed throughout Europe. Congress.—Both branches in session. ==

ate: Immediate adjournment was ordered out of respect to the memory of ex-President Hayes. report on the Reading deal were presented: the House adjourned out of respect to ex-President

Hayes's memory.

Domestic.-These United States Senators were elected: Edward Murphy, jr., in New-York: Henry Cabot Lodge, in Massachusetts; Stephen N. White, in California; C. K. Davis, in Minnesota; F. B. Stockbridge, in Michigan; Eugene Hale, in Maine; Bate, in Tennessee; George Gray, in Delaware; David Turple, in Indiana: M. S. Onav, in Penndated Road, in Rhode Island. == Extremely cold weather was reported from many parts of the country. - The New-Jersey State Board of Agriculture met in Trenton. —— The debate be-tween representatives of Harvard and Yale at Cambridge was won by Harvard. — The functal of ex-President Hayes will be held on Friday.

City and Suburban.-The Old Dominion steam ship City of Atlanta was burned in the l'ast River. - Warmer weather was promised for to-day: ice in the Sound hampered navigation. = public meeting of friends of Hampton Institute was held. - Howard Edgar, a business man, killed himself in his home at Nutley, N. J. === The Insurance Tariff Association preferred formal charges against the Brooklyn Fire Department. The Brooklyn Society of Vermonters gave a reception to Governor Fuller. === Stocks gen erally recovered more than they lost yesterday buying for European account affected many, while the industrial stocks were active and almost

buoyant; money on call ruled at 2 1-2 per cent. The Weather -Warmer and cloudy, with snow, possibly turning to rain. Temperature yesterday Highest, 19 degrees; lowest, 8; average, 14 1-2.

The meeting held last night in aid of the Hampton Institute disclosed a most encouraging degree of interest in its welfare on the part of the people of this city. The Institute's work and needs were admirably set forth by President Low, Dr. Rainsford and other speakers, and the students present made a favorable impression upon the audience. The practical results of the meeting are not yet known, but there is reason to believe that they will not be disappointing. It is an eminently worthy appeal which the Institute makes for an enlarged endowment.

The Municipal Building Commission is acting wisely in taking the advice of architects of established reputation regarding the building it is proposed to erect. The city wants a creditable new building if it has any. The members of the Architectural League and others who may be consulted by the Commission will fail in their duty, however, if they neglect to enter their most earnest protest against the demolition of the City Hall. That matter ought to be settled, and settled in the right way, before any plans for the new structure are drawn

A paralysis of the dumping arrangements of the Street-Cleaning Department is one of the results of the cold weather that cannot fail to ake an impression on the people of the city. The impression ought to be so deep and lasting as to bring about the abandonment of the present method of carrying street sweepings. etc., out to sea. Riker's Island, we were told some time ago, is to be used as a dumpingplace by-and-by, but of course that will not hold out forever. It is time for the contriving of a more rational, economical and workable system than New-York has yet had,

An interesting fact was brought to light at Albany yesterday, namely, that the constitutional amendment for the sale of the Onondaga

turns from Queens County were given incor- the Republican party blunder. They seem to rectly, and that according to the revised figures forget that the methods employed in the Demthe amendment was carried by 314 votes, ocratic party cannot be used with any assur-Senator Saxton accordingly proposed a bill ance of success among Republicans. The great authorizing the State Canvassers to reconvene majority of our people never did take kindly and canvass the vote on the amendment cor- to the machine. Anything that savors of boss rectly. It is an interesting question whether tule is objectionable to them, and is becoming this can be lawfully done, and Senator Erwin more so every year. Therefore, what is needed aptly said that, if it can, the canvass of the in New-York is not a Republican duplicate of majority, meaning by the majority Croker and Dutchess County vote in 1891 ought to be Tammany Hall, but a party of principle, mancorrected even at this late day.

York City are about to be introduced in the Tammany rule. These forces, it should be Legislature. One of them will undertake to temembered, constitute an overwhelming maprevent the pollution of our water supply, by | jority of the voters in this municipality. the purchase of lands in the vicinity of its
Sources. This is needful work within certain bers of the new County Committee which meets limits, but Public Works Commissioner Michael to organize this evening at the Grand Opera prodential reasons they may conclude to go T. Daly is not precisely the man to take charge | House Hall. of it. The other measure will provide a short and easy method of making the Elm-st, improvement. Not the slightest necessity exists for departing from the regular course, more especially as there is grave doubt whether the really swift and adequate transportation be-'improvement' is needed or wanted by the community.

HOLD FAST WHAT IS GOOD.

Western Populists are not the only persons who have acquired the habit of complaining perpetually. Unrest and discontent are not confined to the prairies. Neither any body of reformers nor any set of demagogues has a monopoly of the appeal to that spirit which time to come. They do not look with enfinds fault with all that is, because it is not better. The desire to do and get better things is worthy of praise in its proper place. But it may become one of the most dangerous forces in the world, if it ignores or refuses to recognize the good that is already realized, and passionately perils it all in every effort for better things.

It seems well worth while, in these days of chronic complaining, to keep in mind the fact that the year 1892 was on the whole the best year for the people of this country they have yet seen. Without distinction of party, creed, occupation or locality, all may join in the hope that the year just begun may prove even more satisfactory. Very few tests of general wellbeing can be applied which do not bring out in strong light the blessings which the people have been enjoying. At a time when radical changes are constantly proposed, not merely in government, not merely in laws relating to industries or money or transportation of trading, but even in social theories, and in the relations of mutual interdependence and helpfulness which have done so much in the past to make this land prosper, it cannot be wise always to forget the maxim, "Let well alone,"

It means something to every person in the country, because it means much to that great hody which comprises most of the adult population, that the wage-earners in the United States have rarely if ever been so fully emplayed as they were last year. This statement rests, not merely upon accounts of manufactarers and other employers, but upon the reports of workingmen's organizations as well There were numerous strikes, and some of them important, but the number of the industrious and competent who sought work in vain was to a certainty remarkably small in 1892.

Abundant proof of this comes in the dryest trade statistics. The number of cotton bales turned into goods tells something of the number of hands engaged in the work. So of the pounds of wool, and the tons of iron and ceal, and the sides of leather, and the pounds of silk, transferred by human industry into forms for use. If in nearly all these respects, and House: The Sundry Civil bill and the beyond a question in all taken together, the work done in 1892 surpasses that of any previous year, it is only a chronic pessimist or a crank who can don't that the labor of the Nation has been remarkably well employed.

The labor employed has been able to buy more than ever before of things required for the satisfaction of human wants. This is only he other side of the same set of facts, for production would not have gone on success fully to the end had there not been an enorsylvania. = Eight persons were killed and mous sustaining demand from consumers. And many injured at a grade crossing on the Consoli- it is not the fortunate few, but the toiling millions, who consume and purchase the vast bulk of the products. When more things have been produced than ever, and yet the markets in almost every important branch are either nearly bare of goods or pressing closely upon the producing capacity, he is indeed blind or wilful who does not see that the millions have been prospering.

In the record of business transacted, of pay ments made through clearing houses, of tonnage transported from factories to farms and homes, of consumption of imported comforts and necessaries of life, and even of those luxuries, such as liquors and tobacco, which in this country are bought more freely only in a time of general prosperity, the year just closed is thus far the banner year. All these things do not merely indicate, but demonstrate to the mind of every person capable of reasoning, that in spite of all the things of which we complain, in spite of much that is imperfect and much that is cruel and much that is wrong, the people of this country have attained during the last year a higher measure of prosperity than ever before. The man who proposes to tear down, or only to risk, all that has been gained is bound, in duty to others and to himself, to have sure ground for faith that he will not sacrifice more than he gains.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Discussion of the question of Republican reorganization in this county has assumed a perennial character. Like the parliamentary motion to adjourn, it seems to be always in order. For a long period after each annual failure to wrest the city's government from the grasp of Tammany it is the main theme of debate in local circles of the party. A feature of this debate is the general assumption on the part of nearly all who participate in it that if it were only possible to effect a proper reorganization of New-York Republicans the days of Tammany's supremacy would be numbered. This assumption is popular and pleasing to entertain, but before proceeding upon it we had better understand its meaning a little more clearly.

If by proper organization is meant simply an extension of the system now in vogue, with a continuance of some of the antiquated methods of party management, we have no hesitation in pronouncing such a premise unsound and the conclusion based upon it false. The Republican organization here might be made so elaborate as to have a headquarters or meeting-room in every election precinct, and yet if the same narrow, exclusive policy which is pursued in many of the districts should prevail, little practical good would be accomplished. So long as reputable Republicans are kept from active work in the party because they are objectionable to those in control of the organization, and likely to prevent the machine from working smoothly, so long will the party be handicapped in its efforts to bring about municipal reform. The fundamental

aged by men of sufficient character and ability to inspire public confidence, and thus rally to Two bills of the utmost importance to New- its standard all the forces that are opposed to

TRUE RAPID TRANSIT DELAYED. The action of the Rapid-Transit Commission makes it clear that there will be no system of tween the upper and lower parts of the city for years to come. The Commissioners still insist that railroads below the surface of the ground offer the only fully acceptable and adequate plan for conveying hundreds of thousands of people daily between the Battery and the northern border of the metropolis, but they have given up hope of securing capital for the building of a subterranean system for some thusiasm upon plans for establishing independent competitive elevat d lines immediately. It is clear from the resolutions adopted by the Commission that the sympathies, ends and objects of the majority of the Commissioners have been from the outset in harmony with those of the Manhattan Company, and that the steadfast determination on the part of the members of the majority to give the Manbattan management an opportunity for great extensions of its lines has been adhered to through out the deliberations and labors of the Cem-

The Manhattan Company, with such ter minal facilities as it is now practically certain of obtaining, with the additional tracks which it may be expected to construct, with the branches and extensions which it is likely to build, will be able to transport a far larger number of passengers than it has hitherto received on its trains, and to convey them from the lower end of the island to the furthest verge of the city much more swiftly than it has been doing. But what warrant or guarantee have the people of New-York, so sorely tried and vexed by the indifference to public comfort and convenience constantly exhibited in the past by the management of this company, that a new spirit will be apparent in its fature operations, and that a resolution to improve its service to the utmost possible extent will prevail in its management? The necessities of the public of New-York are so urgent. the need of a genuine rapid-transit system is so great, that the community ought to be prepared to sacrifice certain streets and avenues to rapid-transit lines which have not heretofore been occupied by such lines. Keep elevated structures out of the finest avenues and the finest streets. Such structures ought not to be permitted to deface and damage the most valuable, attractive and beautiful parts of the city. But there are routes running north and south which are not so valuable and admirable that they need to be jealously guarded from the encroachments of elevated lines. A new competing company would compel the Manhattan Company to furnish the public with the

best service at its command. Since the plan of an underground road has been abandoned for the present, it was the clear duty of the Commission to provide for the city as extensive and efficient a service of quick transportation as it had the power to provide. This the Commission has failed to do. It is competition only that can be trusted to compel the Manhattan management to supine rapid transit as it has the capacity to supply. The Commission has fallen far short of just public expectation. To-day the me tropolis of the country lies prostrate at the feet of the directors of the Manhattan Company. Its Rapid-Transit Commissioners have decided to put the chief community of the New World at the mercy of the men who have failed completely in the past to provide rapid transit. It is a most unfortunate and deplorable condition of affairs. Public dissatisfaction with the lack of sagacity, of zeal, of energy and of true devotion to the welfare of the city which has been exhibited by the majority of the Rapid-Transit Commission is likely to continue for many a year, and to grow stronger as time passes.

AN UNPROMISING BEGINNING. The last Legislature at Albany achieved an uncommonly bad reputation, but there is reason to fear that the record of the present one is to be still worse. The rule which was adopted last week clothing the Committee on Rules of the Assembly with autocratic powers is a grave public menace. Its palpable object is to enable the Democratic bosses at Albany Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin and their lieutenants, to railroad through any legislation which they choose to frame. It is practically a gag rule. Under it the minority will be shorn of their rights, and the door thrown wide open for the prompt passage of all sorts of jobs. The Democrats have a large majority in the Assembly, and hence there was not the slightest excuse for thus enlarging the powers of the Committee on Rules. Nobody has pretended that under the rules, as they have hitherto stood, a good working majority was embarrassed in its conduct of legitimate publie business. But the new rule is not in the interest of legitimate public business. It is

such scandals as the "Huck!eberry" bill. No fair-minded, intelligent person can read the rule and not come to the conclusion that it is indefensible from any point of view save that of the bosses and the lobby:

in the interest of the grasping and unscrupu-

When a motion is made that any subject shall be made a special order, or that the rules be auspended for the purpose of reading a bill out of its order, it shall be referred without debate to the Committee on Rules; and the member making the motion shall submiauspension. The committee may report at any time the Assembly, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

There is the rule. It will be seen that it majority of this committee to determine what the Assembly shall do, save in the remote contingency of a two-thirds vote being massed against them. What makes the rule the more intolerable is the fact that no one of the four Democrats represents an interior district. Three of them hail from Tammany and the other one is from Brooklyn. In a word, Croker and McLaughlin can do as they choose in the Assembly. If any country Democratic member declines on any occasion to vote as they desire Sait Works was adopted instead of defeated, defect with the county organization is its close they have it in their power to punish him by so found by the State Board of Canvassers. corporation tendencies, the result of an effort indefinitely postponing the consideration of

regard with consternation.

the Republican minority to keep an uncom- benefit. monly close and continuous watch upon the McLaughlin. Our party friends in Albany are not entirely powerless for good. If they succeed in ferreting out bad bills, and having done so if they promptly and fearlessly expose their true character, they will accomplish a good work. Let the Democratic bosses come to realize that the Republican members are bent upon exposing, even if they have not votes enought to defeat, their little games, and for slow. But whatever comes of their efforts, those who elected them expect the minority members to do their best for the taypayers, and for pure and wise government.

THE CATHOLIC CONTROVERSY.

The appointment of an Apostolic Delegate in the United States may not immediately and completely terminate the controversy which Roman Catholic prelates, priests and laymen have been waging under the public eye for several weeks and behind a rather gauzy veil for a much longer time; but it will probably infuse discretion among the more valorous com batants and strongly tend to enlist the rest in support of the papal policy as enunciated by Monsigner Satelli. These who have hitherto promoted the contention from personal motives in a spirit of contumacy, and those who have sincerely believed that they were pursuing a course which the Pope would approve so soon as he gained a thorough comprehension of the case, have now received in unmistakable terms warning and instruction which they are likely to heed.

The development and progress of the con troversy have been intensely interesting, largely, no doubt, because of its novelty. To like to hear secrets is a human weakness, or at least a human characteristic, and it is no wonder that the whole country began to listen intently when a cautious and reticent hier archy began to talk. Some persons who have imagined that a lively verbal disputation would develop into an open and irreconcilable conflict may regret the cessation of hostilities, but the most intelligent of the great majority of Protestant Americans, who do not own allegiance to the Pope nor feel any intellectual sympathy with a spiritual sovereignty, will rejoice if a great Church, whose authority over the consciences and actions of millions is the strongest guarantee of order and morality in many parts of the United States, shall avoid division and discredit; and especially since it will in that case owe its escape to the intervention of a Pontiff who accounts love of country a virtue and free institutions a blessing. Perhaps the most striking and significant

fact which this contest of policies and proclivi-

ties has disclosed is the flexibility of the Roman Catholic government. Leo has not permitted himself to be entangled and held fast by precedents. He has in fact reversed the old theories as to the stern and rigid character of Church discipline, the awful nature of a sentence of excommunication, and the obligation of instant, implicit and uncomplaining obedience to papal orders. The case of Dr. McGlynn, though it did not originate and does not comprise the controversy, forcibly illustrates the Pope's independence of convention. Before that muchdiscussed priest had begun to oppose the authority of his bishop his charitable and benevolent disposition had endeared him to his parish first stages of his rebellion there was a natural inclination, in spite of his vagaries, to sympathize with a man who seemed to be obeying his conscience at his own cost. But he proved into vehemence, and this in turn finally be traved him into vulgar and insulting epithets which neither the pardon of the Church nor his belated denials can obliterate. It would he hard to imagine more contemptuous defiance than Dr. McGlynn exhibited to his superiors or a jauntier air than the supposed penitent now adopts. It is an extraordinary thing that an offender of such temper, atterance and action has been restored, without a recantation, against the judgment and desire of his immediate superior in the hierarchy. An autocrat capable of such independence and magnanimity as the Pope has shown is an original figure in the evolution of Catholicism, though it must be acknowledged that the issue of this encounter with his rebellious subjects, while it may have promoted the safety of the Apostolic See, has not enhanced its dignity.

But the experience of Dr. McGlynn is only temporary and inconsiderable feature of the truggle which is now in process of abatement Whether or not it be assumed that his case was employed as a convenient means of asserting the supremacy of Rome at a critical moment and thereby testing the obedience of the American Church, his singular revolt and restoration will produce no lasting consequences. The development which deeply interests the people of the United States and may profoundly affect the future of the country is the liberalization of Catholic sentiment respecting our educational system, under the authentic warrant of the Head of the Church, and the evidence thus afforded that the free growth and enjoyment of American institutions will not be impeded by sectorian shackles

FIFTH-AVE. AND THE PARK.

The bill introduced in the State Senate on Tuesday by Senator Cantor providing for the relief of Fifth-ave, from heavy traffic during the hours between 2 and 7 in the afternoon lous Democratic ring which last winter enacted from October 1 to June 1 is, we believe, the same that was defeated last year through some nisunderstanding, although it was strongly urged by the persons most interested and was practically unopposed. The purpose of the bill is to leave the avenue from Washington Square to Central Park open for a few hours each day during the months named for the lighter vehicles, carriages, pleasure wagons, etc., with out being obstructed by the heavy trucks, express vans, drays and carts of every description which overcrowd that thoroughfare, making pleasure driving difficult at all times and semetimes dangerous. Relieved of these bulky obstructions, the avenue in which citizens of enables the four Democrats who compose the all classes have a proper pride will be for a few hours daily during a part of the year an approach and practically a part of Central Park; not merely a convenience for business and traffic, but a source of innocent pleasure and recreation-almost as much so as the Park itself-for multitudes of people.

There is not only no opposition, so far as can be learned, from the business men, express companies, brewers and others concerned in the heavy traffic proposed to be diverted from the avenue, but it is understood that many of them are active in promoting the passage of the bill. As has been said, it failed of passage the bill. As has been said, it failed of passage the bill th

The official canvass declared its defeat by a to imitate Tammany Hail. That is where measures affecting his own county. Talk about, last year through some misunderstanding on majority of 677. It appears now that the re- so many of the practical political leaders of monopolies! Why, under the rule in question the part of the city members. There seems the firm of Croker and McLaughlin is resolved to be no good reason why it should not at the into a legislative monopoly of the most dan- present session be taken up and passed at an gerous sort-a monopoly which the friends of early day. There does not appear to be any honest, well-considered legislation may well possibility of a job in it, and there ought to be no difficulty in passing once in a while a In the circumstances it is incumbent upon bill which is solely intended for the public

> There need be no fear of Governor Flower's not signing a bill providing for a blanket ballot. A blanket ballot, although the paster feature is to be retained, will be an improvement upon the present arrangement with numerous ballots to be folded by every voter. How embarrassing this method is the Governor knows by personal experience, for last November he had to return to the booth in order to get his rejected ballots folded properly.

> If any building is to be torn down in the City Hall Park, most emphatically it ought not to be the City Hail. This worthy and venerable edifice is not only eminently satisfactory in itself, but t is in precisely the right place. There should be, and we believe there will be, hearty co-operation on the part of all public-spirited citizens in the effort to prevent the destruction of a building which is both beautiful and time-honored, and the demolition of which would be a serious reflection upon the good name and civic pride of the metropolis.

One thing which ought to have been settled beyond the shadow of a doubt by the present cold weather is a reasonable price for ice next summer. It will overtax the ingenuity of the president of New-York ice company to invent a reason for a short ice crop after such a winter as we are now experiencing.

Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution of the State reads as follows:

The legislative power of this State shall be vested a Senate and Assembly.

It would appear to be in order for some memer of the Legislature to move to strike out the ntence quoted and substitute the following Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in certain representatives of Tammany Half, omposing a Senate and Assembly. In the Assembly these representatives shall be a majority of the Committee on Rules, which is hereby empowered to con rol all legislation that may be proposed.

the other day that he would not punish poor people arrested for stealing coal, and forthwith dismissed a number of cases pending before him. The dismissal of the cases, without his laying down a general principle for his guidance, would loubtless have awakened little criticism. A pulge chier made Churles Surface what he should always is entitled to exercise a considerable degree of the mode—a gentlemma. The manner of Charles is discretion, but it is a different thing when in airy and miritful, but it is perfectly refined, and general terms he declares that stealing is no his character crystalizes upon goodness of heart and crime. There are enough loose morals in most integrity of principle. Mr. Bourchier has a capital communities without the aid of encouragement

Congressman Kilgore is said to be "a strong andidate for the Mexican Mission" under the next Administration. If ability to kick, in the literal ling, and at the climax of the screen scene meaning of that vigorous Sexon word, is a quality it is replete with deep feeling and is sweetly and fication for the appointment, "Buck" Kilgore's Capitol.

clared to be elected a United States Senator from New-York. It's a sad world, Mr. Cleveland.

The middle of January is a little early for the inevitable annual reports about the destruction of the Delaware peach crop to begin, but this year there seems to be much better reason than usual for fearing that the peach trees have suffered serious hurt. The temperature has been below zero in Delaware this week, and it is altogether probable that the tender peach trees have been badly injured, even though the buds had not begun and to many persons outside of it, and in the to swell. The failure of the crop of peaches in that State would be most regrettable, but the country has survived its destruction in previous years with praiseworthy fortitude, and has be- terruption of the inflax of visiting performers. The come so sceptical regarding reports on the subject present season has witnessed something of a revival unequal to the strain. His ardor degenerated that they are apt to provoke hilarity rather than of old notions, possibly because of the suspension of

> There is much to commend in the proposal that to undergraduates. Such a regulation would tend to repress the professional spirit, and would probably develop a larger number of experts in the various lines of sport.

PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Field, the Editor of "The Evangelist," is to sail for Gibraitar on February 4.
He will spend several weeks there and in the different resorts on the Barbary coast, partly, as he says, have permitted her to play in public at all. to get rid of the echoes of the Briggs trial and partly Northern Africa. "It will take some days at sea," he says, "with a good shaking up, to get rid of the everlasting trial. We shall often wake in our dreams, startled by a well-known voice saying: 'I rise to a point of order!' This will abute somewhat as we pass the Azores, the last land that Columbus saw before he saw the shores of San Salvador, and will quite disappear as we pass through the Pillars of Hercules."

a drug store the other day pointed to a Columbian stamp and asked: "Will you please tell me if the stamps are good for just common use?" issured that they were so intended, she bowed politely and remarked as she left: "I didn't know; I thought they were to be used, perhaps, for effquette." have to answer that same question ten times a day." sald the clerk, "but I wonder what she meant by etiquette 1"

Not a Model Youth, After All.—Westcott—I tell you there's good stuff in that young man,
Whyte (sarcastically)—Yes, I was going by the barroom just now, and I saw him put it in.—(Somerville Journal.

"The Boston Transcript" remarks that a mild winter is just as old-fashloned as a cold winter, the only difference being that the oldest inhabitant never re members the former.

Child Marriage, England can furnish Instance Child Marriage, Faguint can turnisu instances of child marriages, not perhaps to any great extent, but as young as any to be found in Eastern countries, where such marriages are almost of daily occurrence. The youngest English bride on record is, beyond all doubt, a daughter of Sir William Riverton, who, in the sixteenth century, was united in bonds of hely

reached the years of maturity, they ratified the at tie. In this instance the object was to carry desire to unite property.—(All the Year Round.)

money out of the syndicate picture of Father Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken. After using it for himself during the trial, they ran it as a portrait of Archbishop Corrigan, and now some of them are printing it as a picture of Monsignor Satolii.

CRINOLINE

Rumor whispers, so we glean From the papers, there have been Thoughts of bringing on the seer This mad, monstrous, metal screen Hiding woman's graceful mien. Retter Jewish gabardine Than, thus swelled out, satin's sheen! This mad, monstrous, ment screat Hiding woman's graceful mien. Hetter Jewish gabardine
Than, thus swelled out, satin's sheet Vilest garment ever seen!
Form unknown in things terrene;
Even monsters pllocene
Were not so fil-shaped, I ween,
Women wearing this machine,
Were they fat or were they lean—
Small as Wordsworth's celandine,
Large as sail that's called lateen—
Simply swept the pavement clean;
Hapless man was crushed between,
Flat as any tinned sardine.
Thing to rouse a bishop's spleen,
Make a canon or a dean
Speak in language not serene,
We must all be very green,
And our senses not too keen,
If we can't say what we mean,
Write in paper, magazine,
Send petitions to the Queen,
Get the House to intervene,
Paris fashion 's transmarine—
Let us stop by quarantine Let us stop by quarantine Catastrophic Crinoline!

-(London Punch. "The Boston Transcript's" "Listener" wants some one to invent a vehicle "which shall have wheels and also a set of runners, and be furnished with lever so placed and genred that when the vehicle is moving over good solld snow it will go on the runners; but when a thin or bare spot is reached the lever may be operated and the runners drawn up; and then the

Glerk (of sporting proclivities)—Here's tilisonts Framous Irize Figilis," ma'am; how'll that suit you's old Lady-What do you mean, sir, by handing me such a hook?

Clerk-Excuse me, ma'am, I thought you said you wanted a good scrapb ok.—(Black and Wilde.)

vehicle will go on the wheels."

THE DRAMA-MUSIC. AGAIN "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL"

Sheridan's chief work and the most brilliant comedy in the language was revived Tuesday night, and was tastefully mounted and adequately performed at Daly's Theatre. As often as "The School for Scandal" comes ! to view it reminds the observer that a superb acting play may also be brilliantly written, and that literature, though not he first requisite of drame, is a welcome and de lightful accessory to it. The language of "The School for 'Scandal" was spoken with remarkable purity and precision by Miss Adn Rehan and her associates, and the chief characters were embodied by them according to a right ideal and in a free, firm, vigorous and pictorial manner. Mr. Bourfigure and countenance for Charles Surface, and in the attribute of personal quality his impersonation is level with the author. Miss Rehan, as Lady Tenzle, follows the tradition of Dora Jordan in that part, and shows the country girl who has assumed fication for the appointment, "Buck" Kilgore's claim will be incontestable. If he doesn't get this, or something "equally as good," he will be likely to "kick" even more energetically than when he demolished a cloak-room door in the Capitol.

By referring to the news from Albany Mr. Cleveland will learn that the two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session yesterday, and that after a comparison of votes the Honorable Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy, was formally described as Lady Succrewell and Miss Irving as Maria.

MUSICAL COMMENT This country has long been looked upon as the golden land of musical artists. There have been few

of great repute in Europe within the last sixty years, either singers or instrumentalists, who have visited these shores. The motive, formerly, was predominantly financial, and the tradition of the rich rewards which were to be harvested here is still preserved in an expression which ever and anon is yet found in the foreign journals. America, to them, is still the land of dollars. The discovery is gradually making, however, among the artists themselves that mediocrity has a more difficult row to hoe here that in the transatiantic countries of older culture, and for some years there was a marked inthe representations at the Metrope We have had virtuesi of the old-fashioned kind who came to exploit a few showy compositions in which intercollegiate athletic contests shall be restricted they fancied they could bewilder and amaze. Worse than this, however, has been the advent of youthful players and predigies, of whom the most striking examples is Miss Castellano, who played first at the last concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and last night gave a recital in Chickering Hall. Of the extremely youthful, Miss Cottlow, who played at the Seldl concert in the Lenox Lyceum last Sunday evening, it is comparatively easy to speak, for she is so unripe in every respect of regret that her natural guardians and teacher should she is talented is beyond doubt, but she has neither o get material for a third volume of impressions of the strength nor the understanding which are exacted by an artistic task of even half the magnitude of that which she assumed in the performance of Chopin's concerto. The Italian girl has the advantage of being two years older and much stronger. She is also much better equipped in the technical elements of playing-Still we must question the wisdom of her mother and Hercules."

Horace Smith, the manufacturer of fire-arms in Springfield, who died last Sinday, was an entitusiast on the subject of astronomy, having in his house an exceedingly fine telescope, with which he observed intelligently many of the remarkable phenomena of the heavens.

John Brown's Eible, used by him while he was in jail at Harper's Ferry, and having many passages bearing on the abolition of slavery marked by his own hand, has recently been sold to F. G. Logan, of the agent of the age, a collector of mementoes of the famous agitator.

It is expected that M. de Glers will soon resume his duties at the Russian Foreign Office.

A grocer in Coventry, England, creeted a brass tablet in his shop window a few months ago inscribed "The Birthplace of Filen Terry," and now a fival tradesman, a haberdasher across the street, has the standard and publishes the same by placard.

The late General Rafus Ingalls had other military mailities than those necessary to make a good Quarter-master General. Grant, who greatly admired him, once said, "If he could have been spared to any of he other departments he would have been spared to any of he for the late it is not often that it seems worth while to corfue the reformance of the farms and two transcriptions of Wag-ner's muster General. Grant, who greatly admired him, once said, "If he could have been spared to any of he could have been spared to any of he could have been spared to any of health of the late it is not often that it seems worth while to corfue the reformance of the first seems worth while to corfue the research of the series of the farms of the could have been spared to any of he could have been spared to any of he first seems worth while to corfue the could have been spared to any of health of the late of the farms of the could have been spared to any of health of the farms of the could have been spared to any of health of the farms of the first seems worth while to corfue the farms of the fa manager to presenting her as a public performer at

master-General. Grant, who greatly admired him, once said, "If he could have been spared to any of the other departments he would have made his mark as a fighter."

A sister of General Butler, eleven years older than he, is now living near the old Butler homestead in Nottingham, N. H. She is the widow of Daniel S. Stevens. She says that her famous brother developed a great passion for study at the age of three, and had fully two and a half years schooling before he reached the age of six.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Ealthmore Sun" says that an elderly lady in a drug store the other day patient.

Mr. and Mrs. Thies will give an evening of song in t. Peter's Hall, West Twentlethest, this evening, under ac anspices of the St. Peter's Aid Society.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

From The Washington Star.

Colonel Cody proposes to have as many as 150 Indians in the inaugural parade. Colonel Dick Croker says he will have 3,000 Taumany braves in the column. Washington will thus be afforded an opportunity to compare the ferocions red man from New-York with the tame imitation that satisfies the West.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK.

From The Detroit Tribune.

The New-York Tribune's almanae for 1893 has just been issued. This sterling publication is so well been issued. This sterling publication is so well known as to require no particular commendation. It contains a number of new features, and has been in every way brought up to date. The election returns, as usual, are complete and reliable, and its political information invaluable.

SPARE THE PEOPLE'S BREATHING SPACE.

If there is not now room to put a new City Hat of the desired size in the park without crowding the southern front further toward the Postoffer than the present building, then down should const the ud Tweed Court House, From The New-York Sun.